Kentucky Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations lumb'ring at his back."

NEW SERIES—NO. 36. VOL. VI.] LEXINGTON, K. THURSDAY MORNING, S PTEMBER 7, 1820. [VOL. XXXIV.

TERMS OF THE
Kentucky Gazette,
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,
By I. T. CAVINS.

☞ *The price to Subscribers, is, THREE DOLLARS per annum,* PAID IN ADVANCE, *or FOUR DOLLARS at the end of the year. All new subscribers must in every instance be paid in advance.*

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☞ *All advertisements not paid for in advance, must be paid for when ordered to be discontinued.*

☞ *All communications addressed to the editors must be post paid.*

Laws of the United States.

By Authority.

AN ACT

Providing for the better organization of the Treasury Department.

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That it shall be the duty of such officer of the treasury department as the President of the United States shall, from time to time, d signate for that purpose, as agent of the treasury, to direct and superintend all orders, suits, or proceedings, in law or equity, for the recovery of money, chattels, lands, tenements, or hereditaments, in the name, and for the use of the United States.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the thirtieth day of September next, if any collector of the revenue, receiver of public money, or other officer, who shall have received the public money before it is paid into the treasury of the United States, shall fail to render his account, or pay over the same in the manner, or within the time, required by law, it shall be the duty of the first comptroller of the treasury to cause to be stated the account of such collector, receiver of public money, or other officer, exhibiting truly the amount due to the United States, and certify the same to the agent of the treasury, who is hereby authorised and required to issue a warrant of distress against such delinquent officer and his sureties, directed to the marshal of the district in which such delinquent officer and his surety or sureties shall reside; and where the said officer and his surety or sureties shall reside in different districts, or where they, or either of them, shall reside in a district other than that in which the estate of either may be situate, which may be intended to be taken and sold, then such warrant shall be directed to the marshals of such districts, and to their deputies, respectively; therein specifying the amount with which such delinquent is chargeable, and the sums, if any, which have been paid. And the marshal authorised to execute such warrant, shall, by himself, or by his deputy, proceed to levy and collect the sum remaining due, by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of such delinquent officer; having given ten days previous notice of such intended sale, by affixing an advertisement of the articles to be sold at two or more public places in the town or county where the owner of such goods or chattels may reside; and if the goods and chattels be not sufficient to satisfy the said warrant, the same may be levied upon the person of such officer, who may be committed to prison, there to remain until discharged by due course of law.—Notwithstanding the commitment of such officer, or if he abscond, or if goods and chattels cannot be found sufficient to satisfy the said warrant, the marshal or his deputy may and shall proceed to levy and collect the sum which remains due by such delinquent officer, by the distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the surety or sureties of such officer; having given ten day's previous notice of such intended sale, by affixing an advertisement of the articles to be sold, at two or more public places in the town or county where the said goods or chattels were taken, or in the town or county where the owner of such goods or chattels resides. And the amount due by any such officer as aforesaid shall be, and the same is hereby declared to be, a lien upon the lands, tenements and hereditaments, of such officer and his sureties, from the date of a levy in pursuance of the warrant of distress issued against him or them, and a record thereof made in the office of the clerk of the district court of the proper district, until the same shall be discharged according to law. And for want of goods and chattels of such officer or his surety or sureties, sufficient to satisfy any warrant o distress issued pursuant to the provisions of this act, the lands, tenements, and hereditaments of such officer, and his surety or sureties, or so much thereof as may be necessary for that purpose, after being advertised for at least three weeks in not less than three public places in the county or district where such real estate is situate, prior to the time of sale, may and shall be sold by the marshal of such district or his deputy; and for all lands, tenements, or hereditaments, sold in pursuance of the authority aforesaid, the conveyance of the marshals or their deputies, executed in due form of law, shall give a valid title against all persons claiming under such delinquent officer, or his surety or sureties. And all monies which may remain of the proceeds of such sales, after satisfying the said warrant of distress, and paying the reasonable costs and charges of the sale, shall be returned to such delinquent officer or surety, as the case may be: *Provided*, That the summary process herein directed shall not affect any surety of any officer of the United States, who became bound to the United States before the passing of this act; but each and every such officer shall, on or before the thirtieth day of September next, give new and sufficient sureties for the performance of the duties required of such officer.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the thirtieth day of September next, if any officer employed, or has heretofore been employed, in the civil, military, or naval departments of the government, to disburse the public money appropriated for the service of those departments, respectively, shall fail to render his account, or to pay over, in the manner, and in the times, required by law, or the regulations of the department to which he is accountable, any sum of money remaining in the hands of such officer, it shall be the duty of the first or second comptroller of the treasury, as the case may be, who shall be charged with the revision of the accounts of such officer, to cause to be stated, and certify, the account of such delinquent officer to the agent of the treasury, who is hereby authorised and required immediately to proceed against such delinquent officer, in the manner directed in the preceding section all the provisions of which are hereby declared to be applicable to every officer of the government charged with the disbursement of the public money, and to their sureties, in the same manner, and to the same extent, as if they had been described and enumerated in the said section: *Provided, nevertheless*, That the said agent of the treasury, with the approbation of the secretary of the treasury, in cases arising under this or the preceding section, may postpone, for a reasonable time, the institution of the proceedings required by this act, where, in his opinion, the public interest will sustain no injury by such postponement.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person should consider himself aggrieved by any warrant issued under this act, he may prefer a bill of complaint to any district judge of the United States, setting forth therein the nature and extent of the injury of which he complains; and thereupon the judge aforesaid may, if in his opinion the case may require it, grant an injunction to stay proceedings on such warrant altogether, or for so much thereof as the nature of the case requires; but no injunction shall issue till the party applying for the same shall give bond and sufficient security, conditioned for the performance of such judgment as shall be awarded against the complainant, in such amount as the judge granting the injunction shall prescribe; nor shall the issuing of such injunction in any manner impair the lien produced by the issuing of such warrant. And the same proceedings shall be had on such injunction as in other cases, except that no answer shall be necessary on the part of the United States; and if, upon dissolving the injunction, it shall appear to the satisfaction of the judge who shall decide upon the same, that the application for the injunction was merely for the delay, in addition to the lawful interest which shall be assessed on all sums which may be found due against the complainant, the said judge is hereby authorised to add such damages as that, with the lawful interest, it shall not exceed the rate of ten per centum per annum on the principal sum.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That such injunction may be granted or dissolved by such judge, either in or out of court.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person shall consider himself aggrieved by the decision of such judge, either in refusing to issue the injunction, or, if granting, on its dissolution, it shall be competent for such person to lay a copy of the proceeding had before the district judge, before a judge of the Supreme Court, to whom authority is hereby given, either to grant the injunction, or permit an appeal, as the case may be, if, in the opinion of such judge of the Supreme court, the equity of the case requires it, and thereupon the same proceedings shall be had upon such injunction, in the Circuit Court, as are prescribed in the District Court, and subject to the same conditions in all respects whatsoever.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the attorneys of the United States, for the several judicial districts of the United States, in the prosecution of all suits in the same, in the name and for the benefit of the United States, shall conform to such directions and instructions, touching the same, as shall, from time to time, be given to them respectively, by the said agent of the Treasury. And it shall, moreover, be the duty of each of the said attorneys, immediately after the end of every term of the district and circuit courts, or of any state court, in which any suit of action may be pending, on behalf of the United States, under the direction of any district attorney, to forward to the said agent of the Treasury a statement of the cases which have been decided during the said term, together with such information touching such cases as may not have been decided, as may be required by the said officer.

Sec. 8 *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the clerks of the district and circuit courts, within thirty days after the adjournment of each successive term of the said courts respectively, to forward to the said agent of the Treasury a list of all judgments and decrees which have been entered in the said courts respectively, during such term, to which the United States are parties, shewing the amount which has been so adjudged or decreed for or against the United States, and stating the term to which execution thereon will be returnable. And it shall, in like manner, be the duty of the marshals of the several judicial districts of the United States, within thirty days before the commencement of the several terms of the said courts, to make returns to the said agent, of the proceedings which have taken place upon all writs of execution or other process which have been placed in his hands for the collection of the money which has been so adjudged and decreed to the United States, in the said courts respectively.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to take away or impair any right or remedy which the U. States now have, by law, for the recovery of taxes, debts, or demands.

H. CLAY
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD,
President of the Senate, pro tempore
Washington, May 15, 1820.—Approved:
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT

Confirming the proceedings of the inhabitants of the village of Cahokia, in the state of Illinois, in laying out a town on the commons of said village.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proceedings of the inhabitants of the village of Cahokia, in the state of Illinois, by their agents, Jesse B Thomas John Hay, John Hays, Nicholas Jarrot, and Francis Turcotte, in laying out a town called Illinois city, on one of the tracts of land confirmed to them as a common, by an act of congress passed on the twentieth of February one thousand eight hundred and twelve, and the distribution made by the said agents of the lots amongst the inhabitants of said village of Cahokia, be, and the same are hereby, confirmed.

Sec. 2 *And be it further enacted*, That the said Jesse B. Thomas, John Hay, John Hays, Nicholas Jarrot, and Francis Turcotte, or any three of them, be, and they are hereby, authorised to convey, by deed, in fee simple, the lots that have heretofore been distributed as aforesaid, to those persons, or their legal representatives, to whom distribution as aforesaid was made.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives
JOHN GAILLARD,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.
Washington, May 1, 1820. Aproved:
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT

For the relief of Christopher Regnier.

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That John B. Regnier, of Ohio, be, and he hereby is, authorised to locate, in the Marietta district, any unappropriated quarter section of land which has been offered for sale by the United States; and, whenever the said Regnier shall have entered such quarter section with the register of the land office of the said district, it shall be the duty of the said register to give to him a certificate, describing the quarter section so entered; on the presentation of which to the commissioner of the general land office, a patent shall issue to the said Regnier for the aforesaid quarter section of land.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD,
President of the Senate pro tempore
Washington, May 2, 1820.—Approved:
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT

For the relief of Fielding Jones.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be paid to Fielding Jones, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, eighty dollars, in full compensation for a horse impressed into the public service in the late war with Great Britin.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.
Washington, May 2, 1820. Approved:
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT

For the benefit of Christopher Miller.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Christopher Miller, of Hardin county, and state of Kentucky, be authorised to enter, without payment, at any land office of the United States north-west of the river Ohio, six hundred and forty acres of land, on any lands subject to entry at private sale; and, on return being made to the commissioner of the general land office, a patent shall issue as in other cases.

H CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD,
President of the Senate pro tempore.
Washington, May 2, 1820. Approved:
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT

For the relief of Captain Stanton Sholes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the treasury department be, and they are hereby, authorised and required to audit and settle, on the principles of equity, the account of Captain Stanton Sholes, late of the army of the United States, for any monies disbursed by him whilst in the service of the United States, for public purposes.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD,
President of the Senate pro tempore.
Washington, May 2, 1820. Approved:
JAMES MONROE.

Office of the Commissary General of subsistence,

Washington, August 1, 1820.

THIS is to give notice, that separate proposals will be received at the Office of the Commissary General of Subsistence, until the 20th day of September next, inclusive, for the supply of subsistence stores for the use of the troops of the United States, to be delivered in bulk, upon inspection, as follows:

At Boston.
717 barrels prime Pork
132 do. prime Beef
1700 do. fine Flour
4500 gallons of proof Whiskey
12,000 pounds good merchantable soap
4400 do. do. do. candles
188 bushels salt
3000 gallons good vinegar
1100 bushels of good sound beans
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1821.
One-fourth on the first day of September, 1821
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1821.
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1822.

At New-York.
850 barrels of prime pork
1159 do. prime beef
1900 do. fine flour
5655 gallons proof whiskey
13,603 pounds good merchantable soap
4760 do. do. do. candles
108 bushels salt
5325 gallons good vinegar
1250 bushels good sound beans
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1821.
One-fourth on the first of September, 1821.
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1821.
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1822.

At Watervleit, New-York.
70 barrels prime pork
13 do. of prime beef
168 do. fine flour
420 gallons of good proof whiskey
1200 pounds of good merchantable soap
420 do. do. do. candles
18 bushels salt
280 gallons of good vinegar
100 bushels of good sound beans
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1821.
One-fourth on the first of September, 1821.
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1821.
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1822.

At Sacket's Harbor, New York.
503 barrels of prime pork
96 do. prime beef
1200 do. fine flour
3300 gallons proof whiskey
8400 pounds of good merchantable soap
3000 do. do. do. candles.
150 bushels salt
2100 gallons of good vinegar
800 bushels of good sound beans
One-fourth on the first of June, 1821.
One-fourth on the first of September, 1821.
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1821.
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1822.

At Plattsburgh, New-York.
210 barrels of prime pork
40 do. prime beef
500 do fine flour
1850 gallons of good proof whiskey
3500 pounds of good merchantable soap
1280 do. do. do. candles
55 bushels salt
675 gallons of good vinegar
325 bushels of good sound beans
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1821.
One-fourth on the first of September, 1821.
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1821
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1822.

At Niagara, New-York.
95 barrels of prime pork
19 do. prime beef
215 do fine flour
600 gallons of good proof whiskey
1575 pounds of good merchantable soap
575 do. do do. candles
25 bushels of good salt
400 gallons do. vinegar
140 bushels do. sound beans
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1821.
One-fourth on the first of September, 1821.
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1821.
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1822.

At Detroit.
700 barrels of prime pork
1500 do. fine flour
4000 gallons of good proof whiskey
10,000 pounds of good merchantable soap
3840 do. do. do. candles
165 bushels salt
2400 gallons vinegar
1000 bushels of good sound beans
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1821.
And the remainder on the first day of September, 1821.

At Philadelphia.
112 barrels of prime pork
230 do. fine flour
630 gallons of good whiskey
1660 pounds of do. merchantable soap
60 do. do. do. candles
25 bushels of salt
410 gallons of good vinegar
120 bushels of sound beans
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1821.
One-fourth on the first of September, 1821.
One-fourth on the first day of December 1821
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1122.

At Baltimore.
220 barrels of prime pork
450 do. fine flour
1220 gallons proof whiskey
3000 pounds of good merchantable soap
1150 do. do. do candles
50 bushels salt
780 gallons of good vinegar
510 bushels do. sound beans
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1821.
One-fourth on the first of September, 1821.
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1821.
And the remainder on the first day of March, 18 2

At Gr anleaf's Point, Washington, D.C.
140 barrels of prime pork
290 do. fine flour
800 gallons of proof whiskey
1900 pounds do. merchantable soap
750 do. do. do. candles
30 bushels salt
500 gallons of good vinegar
180 bushels do. sound beans
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1821.
One-fourth on the first of September, 1821.
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1821.
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1822.

At Norfolk.
288 barrels of prime pork
600 do fine flour
1600 gallons of good proof whiskey
4200 pounds do. merchantable soap
1500 do. do. do. candles
70 bushels salt
1000 gallons of good vinegar
400 bushels do. sound beans
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1821.
One-fourth on the first of September, 1821.
One-fourth on the first day of December. 1821
And the remainder on the first day of March 1822.

At U S. Arsenal, near Pittsburg.
56 barrels of prime pork
120 do. fine flour
300 gallons of proof whiskey
820 pounds good merchantable soap
300 do. do do. candles
19 bushels salt
200 gallons of good vinegar
80 bushels do sound beans
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1821.
One-fourth on the first of September, 1821.
One-fourth on the first day of December 1821
And the remainder on the first day of March. 1822.

At Charleston, S. C.
225 barrels of prime pork
500 do fine flour
700 gallons of good proof whiskey
3500 pounds do merchantable soap
1280 do do do candles
50 bushels salt
875 gallons good vinegar
300 bushels of sound beans
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1821.
One-fourth on the first of September, 1821.
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1821
And the remainder on the first day of March 1822

At St. Louis.
1150 barrels of prime pork
1800 do fine flour
600 do kiln-dried corn meal
7000 gallons of good proof whiskey
15,800 pounds of good merchantable soap
6150 do do do candles
265 bushels of salt
4200 gallons of good vinegar
1500 bushels of good sound beans
The whole quantity on the 15th day of April 1821.

At Fort Smith, Arkansaw.
90 barrels of prime pork
131 do fine flour
500 gallons of good proof whiskey
1225 pounds of good merchantable soap
450 do do do candles
20 bushels of salt
300 gallons of good vinegar
120 bushels of good sound beans
One-half on the first day of June, 1821.
And the remainder on the first of December, 1821.

At Natchitoches, Red-river.
63 barrels of prime pork
95 do fine flour
31 do kiln dried corn meal
400 gallons of good proof whiskey
875 pounds of good merchantable soap
320 do do do candles
14 bushels salt
220 gallons good vinegar
80 bushels of good merchantable beans
One-half on the first day of June, 1821
And the remainder on the first of December, 1821.

At Baton Rouge.
275 barrels of prime pork
431 do fine flour
144 do kiln-dried corn meal
1620 gallons of good proof whiskey
4000 pounds of good merchantable soap
1500 do do do candles
50 bushels of salt
1000 gallons of good vinegar
375 bushels of good beans
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1821.
One-fourth on the first of September, 1821.
One-fourth on the first day of December 1821.
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1822.

At New-Orleans.
2000 barrels of prime pork
3150 do fine flour
1050 do kiln-dred corn meal
11,000 gallons good proof whiskey
29,400 pounds of good merchantable soap
10,700 do do do candles
450 bushels of salt
7,300 gallons good vinegar
2850 bushels of good sound beans
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1821.
One-fourth on the first of September, 1821.
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1821.
And the remainder on the first day of March 1822

It is understood, that the Pork to be contracted for is to consist of not more than fifteen pounds of head to the barrel, and the balance of the hog through, except feet and legs, which are inadmissible. The pieces not to exceed 10 pounds in weight.

Pork, beans, flour, whiskey, salt and vinegar, must be delivered in strong and secure barrels, and the soap and candles in strong and secure boxes, and of a convenient size for transportation The Pork, Beef, Whiskey, Vinegar, and Flour to be delivered in seasoned heart of white oak barrels

The subsistence stores to be contracted for to be inspected at the time of delivery, and the contractor to be liable for the expense of inspection, and all other expenses, until they are safely delivered at such store houses as may be designated by the United States.

Bids will be received for the depots at St. Louis, New Orleans, Detroit, Boston, and New York, for the whole or separate parts of the ration: if the latter, the flour and corn meal, whiskey, pork; and the small parts of the ration, to wit, beans, soap, candles, vinegar, and salt, will be bid for separately.

The privilege is reserved to the United States of increasing or diminishing the quantities to be delivered one-third, and of changing the periods of delivery, on giving 60 days notice thereof.

An advance of one-third the amount of delivery will be made at St Louis, one-fourth at New Orleans and Detroit, and for other posts payment on delivery and inspection.

Persons making bids for New-Orleans, Red River, Baton Rouge, Arkansaw, St. Louis and Detroit, will make two sets of proposals; one predicated on being paid in Western funds, and the other set on receiving payment in drafts on the Department at Washington, or some Atlantic city

At New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Red River, Fort Smith and St. Louis, a preference will be given to bids offering to furnish flour made of kiln-dried wheat.

It is desirable that persons making proposals, who are unknown to this Department, should give respectable references. It is also required, that all proposals made to this office be sealed in a separate envelope, and marked, Proposals for supplying Subsistence

GEORGE GIBSON,
Com. General of Subsistence.

☞Printers authorized to publish the laws of the U. States, at Boston, New York, Pittsburg, Charleston, S. C. New Orleans, St. Louis, Mis. Chincinnati, Ohio and Lexington, Ky will insert the above twice in August and once in September next, and send their accounts to this office, accompanied by a paper containing this advertisement.

35 August, 1820.

ZANESVILLE
White Flint Glass
MANUFACTORY.

Edmonds, Bingham & Co.

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they have commenced the above business in its various branches, on the MOST IMPROVED PLAN; and from their long experience in this business both in Europe and America, feel justified in saying that the glass Manufactured at their Works, shall not be inferior to any made in the States; and that they are determined to make it worth the attention of Western Merchants, to call and investigate their WARE and PRICES.

RED LEAD, PEARL-ASH, SALT-PETRE &c will be taken in barter for GLASS.

N. B. Apothecaries can be supplied with all articles of Glass for their use, on the most moderate terms.

22-2m Zanesville, May 2.

The editors of the Gazette, Lexington; Argus, Frankfort; Herald, Louisville; and the Gazette, Cincinnati, O. are requested to publise the above two months, and forware their accounts for the same to this office.

The Sign of the
GOLDEN ROSE

Is Removed from No. 7, Cheapside, to No. 84, Main-street,

ONE door below *S. KEEN'S HOTEL*, and will be open for the reception of visitors—where (as usual) the smallest favour will be acknowledged with gratitude,

By their obedient servant,
J. M. PIKE.

July 27th, 1820.

To Brewers.

A PERSON who has been some years engaged in the *BREWING BUSINESS* in the neighbrrhood of Philadelphia, offers himself to any gentleman to conduct a *PORTER AND ALE BREWERY*, and feels confident, from the success he has experienced, and the respectable references he can command as to character and capability, that it will be found an offer but seldom met with. Letters (post paid) addressed to W. Sawkins, Market-street, Baltimore, will be attended to.

Baltimore, July 19 1820—31*

Public Notice

THE subscriber will give for HOGS, delivered either gross or neat, at Lecstown, on the Kentucky river, a liberal price. He will give 50 Cents per Bushel for WHEAT—40 Cents per Gallon for WHISKEY; and One Dollar per Bushel for PEAS or BEANS, delivered at the above place

JAMES JOHNSON.

Great Crossings, Dec. 1819——49tf

Biographical.

From the N. York Commercial Advertiser.

Memoir of the Queen of England.

[CONCLUDED.]

At the period of the receipt of the letter published on Saturday, Mr. Cochrane Johnstone had given notice of a motion on the subject of the princess, for the 4th. Lord Castlereagh, in answer to a question from Mr. Whitbread, said, that it was not necessary to say any thing on the topic till Mr. Johnstone's motion was brought forward.

The report alluded to by her royal highness, as having been sent to her by lord Sidmouth, referred to her letter to the Prince Regent, on the subject of the restrictions which were placed on her intercourse with her daughter; and submitted "that the intercourse between her royal highness and the princess Charlotte should continue to be subject to regulation and restraint" This intercourse was limited first to once a week, and subsequently to once in two weeks.

On the 4th of March Mr. Cochrane Johnstone's motion came on; it consisted of two resolutions, which called for all the documents relating to the charges which had been directly or indirectly imputed to her royal highness. A debate took place with closed doors, strangers having been excluded from the gallery, the result of which was the complete admission, on the part of lord Castlereagh, of the *innocence of her royal highness*, and an acknowledgement that that the production of the documents and papers in question was not necessary to establish the fact. The motion of Mr. Johnstone was in consequence negatived without a division.

Soon after the long suppressed 'Book' made its appearance, and put an end to all those doubts which the previous mystery that had hung about the transactions it unfolded was calculated to excite.—Addresses of congratulation were received by the princess from all quarters, in which the greatest indignation and abhorrence was expressed "against the foul and detestable conspiracy, which, by perjured and suborned traducers" had been carried on against her life and honor. But while this spirit so generally pervaded all ranks, there were those who were still disinclined to acquiesce in all that was urged in favor of her royal highness's innocence.—She was still an exile from the British court, and sustained all that prejudice which such a situation was naturally calculated to produce. The restrictions too as to her intercourse with her daughter were likewise continued, and she had only occasionally the happiness of enjoying her society.—Her royal highness still continued her benevolent pursuits and in the exercise of private good to obtain a consolation for her public wrongs. Under the Regency a proposal was made, by the ministers, to accept of an allowance of 50,000*l.* per annum; but she declined accepting more than 35,000*l.* which provision she has since enjoyed.

In 1814, her royal highness having then but few inducements to remain in a country where she was constantly exposed to indignity, quitted England with a small retinue, and by travel endeavored to divert her mind from the contemplation of circumstances which were eminently calculated to produce pain. In this way she visited all that was worthy of observation in Europe and Asia, and then fixed her residence on the borders of lake Como, from whence she occasionally made excursions to other places.—Of her estate in this romantic retreat she afterwards disposed, and proceeded to Pesaro, a town in Italy, within about 130 miles of Rome, where she now retains some property. In 1816 she was apprised of the marriage of the princess Charlotte, and in the following year had the painful intelligence communicated to her of the death of her beloved and amiable daughter, whose loss was not less afflicting to her feelings than it was to the nation over which, had she lived, she was destined to govern. Her royal highness had now fewer inducements than ever to return to England, and she continued to seek, by occasional changes from place to place on the continent, a relief from the melancholy by which she was assailed. During these excursions rumors were circulated, that the conduct of her royal highness was utterly at variance with that dignity and purity which was calculated to reflect honor upon herself, or upon the high rank in which she was placed.

In the month of February, 1819, paragraphs were inserted in some of the English Journals, stating that a gentleman of eminence at the Chancery bar had set out from England on a most extraordinary mission; the object being to announce to her royal highness that her conduct was to be the subject of minute investigation One of the paragraphs concluded with these words:—"It must be evident that the reports which have long been in circulation, and which recent events are said to render more striking, loudly call for enquiry." We then, as we do now, strongly deprecated the circulation of such slanders upon mere idle rumor; and we again say, that the remembrance of the daughter's virtues, as well as the elevated rank to which this illustrious individual has now arrived, ought to secure to the parent the indulgence that is extended to the most humble individual not to be declared guilty without a fair and impartial trial.

In the month of June following, fresh paragraphs made their appearance, and it was then announced that the chancery barrister before alluded to, had returned from the continent, and brought with him such incontestible evidence of the improper conduct of the Princess of Wales, as rendered it highly probable that the matter would be brought before Parliament, for the purpose of grounding upon it some legislative measure.

By letters received in England, from the Princess, shortly after the death of the king, she appears to have been perfectly aware of the renewed machinations of her enemies. In one, dated Marseilles, December 26th, 1819, she says, "my traducers and enemies of England have held a secret inquisition at Milan, through the means of spies and my old servants, who have been sent from the house for bad conduct. A Mr. C. Mr. P. a col B. and lord S. have been making all sorts of enquiry into my private conduct.

The following extract of a letter from the Queen dated Rome, 16th March, 1820, contains an interesting detail of the facts respectiug her treatment by foreign powers, previous to her sitting out for England:—

"During my residence in Milan, in consequence of the infamous behavior of Mr. Ompteda (he having bribed my servants to become the traducers of my character,) one of my English gentlemen challenged him; the Austrian Government sent off Mr. Ompteda. I wrote myself to the Emperor of Austria, requesting his protection against spies, who employed persons to introduce themselves into my house, and particularly into my kitchen, to poison the dishes prepared for my table.—I never recived any answer to this letter.—After this I was obliged to go into Germany to visit my relative the Margravine of Barcuth; the shortest road for my return to Itaey was through Vienna, and I took that road, with the flatering hope that the Emperor would protect me. Arriving at Vienna, I demanded public satisfaction for the public insult I had received in Lombardy: this was refused me, and a new insult was offered. The Emperor refused to meet me, or to accept my visit.—Lord Stewart, the English Ambassador, having received a letter from me, informing him of my intention of returning by Vienna, and of taking possession of his house there [as it is the custom of foreign ambassadors to receive their Princess into their houses, when traveling] absolutely refused me his house, left the town, and retired into the country. Lord Stewart afterwards wrote a very impertinent letter to me, which is now in Mr. Danning's hands, as I sent it to England. Finding the Austrian Government so much influenced by the English Ministers, I sold my villa on the Lake of Como, and settled myself quietly in the Roman estates. I there met with great civility for some time, and protection against the spy, Mr. Ompteda; but from the moment I became Queen of England, all civility ceased. Cardinal Gonsalvi has been much influenced since that period by the Baron de Rydan, the Hanoverian Minister, who suceeded Mr. Ompteda deceased. The Baron de Rydan has taken an oath never to acknowldge me as Queen of England, and persuaded every person to call me Caroline of Bruswick. A guard had been refused me as Queen, which was granted to me as Princess of Wales, because no communication has been recived from the British government announcing me as Queen. My messenger was refused a passport for England, I also experienced much insult from the Court of Turin.—Last year in the month of September [I was then travelling incognito, under the name of Countess Oldi,] I went to the confines of the Austrian estate, to the first small town belonging to the King of Sardinia, on my way to meet Mr. Brougham, at Lyons, as the direct road laid through Turin.—I wrote myslf to the Queen of Sardinia, informing her that I could not remain at Turin, being anxious to reach Lyons, as soon as possible, and also that I was travelling incognito. I received no answer to this letter. The post-master at Bronio, the small post town near the country villa where I then resided, absolutely refused me post horses: in consequence of this refusal, I wrote to Mr. Hill, the English Minister at Turin, demanding immediate satisfaction, and the reason for such an insult. Mr. Hill excused himself upon the plea of its being a misunderstanding, and told me that post-horses would be in readiness whenever I should require them. I accordingly set out, and arranged to go throug the town of Turin at night and only to stop to change horses, but I received positive orders not to go through the town, but to proceed by a very circuitous road, which obliged me to travel almost the whole night, in very dangerous roads, and prevented me from reaching the post town (where I should have passed the night) till 5 in the morning: when by going through Turin, I might have reached it by 10 o'clock at night. Finding so much difficulty attending my travelling, I thought the most proper mode for me to pursue, would be to acquaint the high personage of my intention of passing the winter at Lyons, or in the neighbourhood of Lyons, previous to my return to England in the Spring. I addressed a note to the French minister for foreign affairs, informing him of my intentions, and also that I wished to preserve the strictest incognito. No notice was taken of this letter; and one addressed to the Prefect of Lyons, met with like contempt: in fact from the 7th of October to the 26th of January, the day I embarked from Toulon for Legborn, I received so much insult from the governors and prefects,, that I almost considered my life in danger, unprotected as I then was, in such a country. Another motive induced me to leave it. Mr Brougham could not fix the period for meeting me any where in France. I have written to Lord Liverpool and Lord Castlereagh, demanding to have my name inserted in the Liturgy of the Church of England, and that orders be given to all British ambassadors, ministers, and consuls, that I should be received and acknowledged as Queen of Englad, and after the speech made by Lord Castlereagh in the House of Commons, in answer to Mr. Broughm, I do not expect to experience further insult. I have also demanded that a palace may be prepared for my reception. England is my real home, to which I shall immediately fly. I have dismissed my Italian court, retaining only a sufficient number of persons to coduct me to England: and if Buckingham House, Marborough House or any other Palace is refused me, I shall take a house in the county till my friends can find a Palace for me in London. I have sent a messenger to England to make the proper arrangements for the purpose."

The occurrences which tool place on the arrival of the qneen in England, have been so recently before our readers, that we think it unnecessary to detail them here. From the whole complexion of the case, be she guilty or innocent, we are irresistibly drawn in to admire the display of fortitude which this unfortuuate, and perhaps prsecuted, female has evinced in every stage of her eventful life; and to deplore the steps taken by her enemies to despoil her of her honor, and of her life. Her sex at least, even if there existed grounds of suspicion, ought to have induced her persecutors to treat her with some appearance of delicacy, till it was made to appear that she was guilty. If her husband had really been, as his admirers say, "the most accomplished gentleman in Europe," he could not have done less, consistent with that character, than to have drawn a veil over her errors, and to have left the investigation of her conduct to the tribunal appointed for that purpose." It was the more incumbent on him that he should have acted in this manner, seeing it was known to the whole nation that the greater part of his early life had not been the most exemplary, and that at the very moment he was affecting indignation at the supposed private vices of his wife, he was probably pursuing the very same line of conduct. Even after the queen had undergone the ordeal of scrutiny, and had been declared most innocent by the very friends and advisers of her husband, he never ceased one moment in treating her as a guilty person, and in endeavoring to rouse the public indignation against her.

But notwithstanding all these efforts, and notwithstanding the high respect which the people of England have always shewn to their sovereign, they could not shut their eyes to the insults which had been so often and so openly heaped upon a parsonage of the queen's rank; they could not turn their minds from the unjustifiable means which even the king of Great Britain had resorted to, in order to prove a woman guilty, whom he was bound by every principle of honor to protect, and of justice to regard as innocent. They could not forget that it was to this same woman he was indebted for the payment of his debts, which he had contracted in his early career, and which would have hung as a load, forever, around his neck, and as a memento of his extravagance, but for his marriage with the princess. "Gratitude," exclaimed every one, "gratitude, at least, ought to have made him forbear." But neither gratitude, prudehce nor justice seem to have influenced him in this affair.

It is to the conduct of George IV towards his unhappy queen that we are in a measure to attribute the revival of the almost subsided passions of the populace against the government. Even were she guilty, the circumstance of her being persecuted is calculated to procure her innumerable friends. The mind naturally shrinks at employing violence; and we are more disposed to applaud the oppressed, when they bear oppressions with fortitude, than those who resort to rigor instead of submitting to the decision of the law. The queen of England is evidently viewed by the bulk of the nation as martyrs were considered of old. Without entering very minutely into the merits of her case, the people consider her as a victim of oppression; and influenced by these feelings, it would be hard to convince them, even were her guilt to be made manifest, that she was otherwise than innocent.

Considering the great legal talents which the queen has on her side; looking at the complexion of the evidence about to be brought against her, and the circumstances under which that evidence has been obtained, concerted and arranged; combining these important circumstances with the fact, that her accusers stand charged with having formerly bribed false witnesses to swear against her, whose evidence, although they ranked with the nobility, was utterly discredited; there appears sufficient reason for concluding, that if the queen of England is put upon her trial, as she doubtless will be, she will be able, as effectually as she did formerly, to baffle the machinations of her enemies. This can scarcely be considered a political question, although her majesty has sought the protection of the Whigs, and although the Reformers may avail themselves of her peculiar situation to exclaim against the government. It was the former, when in power, who denied the queen that justice which she afterwards obtained, in so ample a manner, from the Tories; and the Reformers, or Radicals, entertain as great a dislike for the principles of the queen, of whose vast income they loudly complain, as of any part of her husband's conduct. Should the result of the investigation about to take place in parliament acquit the queen of all blame, she may then become a rallying point to formidable for the sovereign and all his ministers, and thus compel him to do her full justice, or abide the chances of a revolution, which, in the present perturbed state of the public mind, is an event not so improbable as many imagine. Our next arrivals from England will scarcely enable us to form any correct opinions as to this interesting subject; and it will probably be several months before we shall be in possession of any additional facts, or have the result of the parliamentary investigation.

THE NEWGATE SPECTRE.

On Tuesday night last a most extraordinary circumstance took place in the prison of Newgate. The following are the particulars:—Tuesday night as usual several of the unfortunate criminals under sentence of death were taken to their cells and locked up for the night, and watchmen were stationed in various situations, and the doors were locked, &c. At nearly the hour of twelve o'clock, Mr. Barrett, the head keeper, was in his room, when his attention was attracted by loud knocking at his door, as if some one was beating it with a sledge hammer; the door being separated from the cells by two large windows, he opened one of them to ascertain from what it proceeded, but to his astonishment he could see no one. On the repetition of the noise, he fearlessly made search, but to no avail, he could not ascertain from what it proceeded. Shortly after, one of the culprits, a bold, courageous man, who was convicted for horse stealing, and who was in his cell, was driven into fits by the following singular circumstance:—He states, that while he was in his cell he beheld a ball of fire pass through the grating of his window with great force, which struck him with vehemnnce upon his shoulders. He was much terrified, and after some time it assumed the appearance of a horrid ghastly human form. The sight of it deprived him at the moment of his senses, and utterance, and he gazed on it until it vanished, as he says, "through the key hole of his cell," and the place appeared to be in flames. About the same time another spectre was seen by one of the watchmen of the prison, and had such an effect upon him that he fainted away. Here it did not stop its progress—a soldier who was confined in the next cell to the horse stealer, also saw a spectre of the same description, and he was seized with a fit of a violent nature in consequence, and continued so for a length of time. He says that he has been in the field of battle, and has frequently slept in the field with the dead, but was never so much frightened in his life. He is now very bad. To corroborate the above, another watchman, stationed on the top of the prison, positively asserts, that he saw a ball of fire on the staircase about the time represented by the above persons, and made oath of it for the satisfaction of the prison. During this time tremendous blows were repeated at Mr. Barrett's door, and the horse stealer and soldier were in fits the whole night.—The former implores not to be put into the same cell, and says he would rather submit to be double ironed and have himself chained to the floor, or any other punishment, rather than to be put into the cell again.—The above circumstance was mentioned to Mr. Cotton, the Ordinary, who intimated it to Mr. Brown.

The following additional particulars form the sequel of this extraordinary circumstance.—The convicts thought fit, after having been assured by Mr. Brown that one of the fraternity had been amusing himself at their expense, to make some enquiry, and they succeeded in ascertaing that a convict, named Hay, was the ghost, and the flame of fire and the brimstone.—They held a council of war upon the question whether they should try him, and punish him according to law by bumping. The joke, however, was considered too well performed to be punished, and they wrote a letter to Mr. Brown, expressing their regret at having been so weak as to think there could be any thing within the gates of Newgate at night but mortality, and very frail mortality too. Hay had taken it into his head to try whether five men, who had not been afraid to commit robberies day or night, would be afraid of a sound and the light of a candle at night. There are five condemned cells in one passage, in each of which there is a prisoner. At ten o'clock, when all was dark, Hay entered the passage, knocked at the door of one of the cells, spoke a few words, and thurst a lighted candle through a hole which is just large enough to admit it, and as suddenly withdrew it, to the consternation of the inmate, who cried out, "O Lord, have mercy upon us!" He did the same at the doors of the other four cells, and exclamations of fright were heard at each. He then stole away after having uttered a deep groan, which was re-echoed from the cells.

FROM THE NEW YOK COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

COMMUNICATION.

Counterfeiters—Justice has at length overtaken two of the most dangerous of this class of offenders, David Fowler, the head of the gang, and Selah Coles, a daring partizan, and occasionally travelling agent for Fowler. Fowler resided at No. 198 Bowery, in this city, where his family yet is, and for eight years last past, has conducted the business of passing counterfeit notes, in as deliberate and systematic a style as any man of business ever conducted a cloth or other manufactory. He went 2 or 3 times a year to Dunham, in Canada, at which place is one counterfeit paper manufactory, together with two engravers, and several signers of the notes, who live in little huts in the woods, in a style very little better than savages. At every trip he brought home large quantities of notes, generally on the banks of this city and state, made up into hard little packages, about three inches thick. In the Bowery have also resided, for several years, two families, every one of whom, the fathers, wives, sons, and daughters in-laws, have followed the same business. The two old men occasionally went to the manufactory at Dunham, (Canada) and purchased stock, (notes) on their own account; but more generally acted as wholesale agents, in this city, for Fowler. To those two old villains, Fowler, on his return, exhibited his samples; the excellence or defects, of which, were criticised in a grave, sober, business like manner. They generally purchased from him the whole invoice, of so much a hundred; that is a hundred dollars good money, for so many hundred bad, the price being proportioned to the perfection of the counterfeits, and the probability of the length of time they would run before cried down.

We must now take a glance at the operations of his agents. These wretches, grown grey in infamy, and who are well acquainted with all the forms, and difficulties of the law, as respects their crime, and the facts essential to their conviction, take care to run as little personal hazard as possible. They deal out the notes in small amounts to numerous agents, whose business it is to pass them direct on the citizens; for this, they receive about twenty-five per cent These agents are idle, loose females, (not those rendered *noted* by common prostitution) and idle indigent men; the former are tricked out in decent, and frequeutly in fashionable apparel, and pass off the notes at dusk, or in the evegnings, in stores, for small purchases, by which they obtain good money in change. The men have a more extensive range, and are more exposed to detection than the women, who from their appearance, are not so readily suspected; they operate in the taverns, the eating houses along shore, at the petty auctions, markets, &c.

These miserable subordinate agents, and these only occasionally fall under the grasp of the law. The females generally on trial, escape conviction. They are decked out in genteel attire and are called "Ladies."* The police magistrate is liberally abused before the Jury for having not given a fair & impartial account of the character and career of the accused "most amiable, industrious, virtuous, and persecuted lady," who by this time has performed her part on the trial by working herself into tears. Nor are there wanting persons to go among the spectators and represent "how innocent the young lady is, and what a savage and tyrant the magistrate must be who committed her." A verdict of "not guilty" generally winds up the affair; the "lady" triumphantly leaves the court, probably *in a carriage*, to return the next day in an altered dress to her vocation of passing counterfeit notes in another part of the city. Recently several of the male agents have been convicted; but they have been blundering, miserable wretches, out of employment, and coaxed into the old villains' dens, by other agents, already broken in, who get five dollars, in bad money, for every customer they bring; and, finally, they are induced, through absolute distress, to take their notes and pass them. One of these men, (William Malloy) assured me, and I have no doubt of the fact, that he was tempted to the crime in hopes of procuring a little money to buy potatoes for his family, a wife and three children, who were in great want.

At the time this unfortunate wretch, Malloy, was tried and convicted, the real culprit, who gave him the bad notes to pass, and seduced him to his ruin, was coolly walking about the city hall, occasionally listening to the trial and conviction of this starving victim of his own crimes and villainy, and finally, to his sentence, on the 15th day of last month, to the state prison for 7 years, where he now is. Well may divines proclaim the insufficiency of human wisdom, and stoics hold in contempt the proudest institutions of man.

Selah Coles has been recently detected and convicted in the state of New Jersey, and sent to the state prison for, I think, 14 years.

Fowler, the chief villain, was taken last month, (July) at Middlebury, in the state of Vermont, on his journey from his manufactory in Canada, to this city, having with him a small parcel, between 6 and 7000 dollars in counterfeits of the following description:—New York, Mechanic, $3: New York Phoenix, $2, and Auburn $5, The Mechanic and Auburn are admirably well executed. He was convicted and sent to the state prison for 13 years; and, it is to be hoped, for the interest of the people of the United States, that the Governors of those states may never be induced to pardon them.

Fowler, Coles, and the two old men abovementioned, with their occasional out riders, have circulated in this and the adjacent states not less than 300,000 dollars in counterfeit notes. Their head quarters, of late years, has been in the Bowery; and so daring have they been in this infamous career, that when in October, 1819, the Police Magistrates advertised a defect in 5 dollar counterfeits, on the Union Bank in this city then passing in all directions, and which plate Fowler had executed, he was heard to say at a horse race in the ninth ward, "Damn them, the next plate I have done they shall not be able to find a flaw in to advertise."

So accurate has been the information of Fowler and his accomplices, that the best laid plans to detect them have been anticipated, and rendered abortive; they have been apprised of every movement intended against them. Confident of their security, they have laughed in scorn at those counteracted plans to detect them; and, on the following days, have paraded in full contempt and defiance of the civil authority of the people, in the very courts and avenues of the city hall.

It may be asked how and in what manner has this band of villains been enabled to conduct for so many years (and yet continue to conduct) in this city, unpunished, such an extensive sytem of forgery, by which the public have been robbed of hundreds of thousands, and have brought ruin and imprisonment on hundreds of their miserable agents.

*We read that the delicacy of the Athenian Law (or in plain English, the *popularity seeking slang* of the Athenian office holder,) would not suffer their executioners to be called by their legal name, but by the delicate and gentlemanly appellation of "*the twelve*" (they employed it seems twelve Jack Ketches.) But we altogether out do in this sort of courtesy those polished Greeks; for in the vocabulary of our courts and offices, our common trulls and thieves, our pick pockets and robbers of both sexes, whether white or black, are all—*Ladies and Gentlemen.*

STRENGTH OF THE UNION.

Compiled from a general abstract of returns of the militia of the U. States, made to Congress on the 30th of March, 1820.

	No. of Militia	*No. of Reps. to Congress.*
New Hampshire,	25,203	6
Massachus. & Maine,	74,083	20
Vermont,	20,731	6
Rhode-Island,	8,567	2
Connecticut,	23,346	7
New-York,	121,553	27
New-Jersey,	35,340	6
Pennsylvania,	115,231	34
Deleware,	7,451	2
Maryland,	32,182	9
Virginia,	85,967	22
North Carolina,	59,782	13
South Carolina,	33,722	9
Georgia,	29,561	6
Alabama,	10,315	1
Louisiana,	9,894	1
Mississippi,	5,295	1
Tennessee,	40,000	6
Illinois,	2,061	1
Indiana,	14,990	1
Ohio,	76,890	6
Kentucky,	52,883	10

From the above statements, it appears, that there is in the non-slaveholding states 518,920 effective militia, and that they have 106 representatives, being at the rate of a representative for 4895 effective militia; and that there are in the slaveholding states 357,171 effective militia, and that they have 80 representatives, being at the rate of a representative for 4,464 effective militia.

It appears also, that Ohio, which has existed but 18 years, is now the *fourth state in the Union*, in point of population.—and it is highly probable that in ten years more, she will out number Pennsylvania and Virginia, and be second only to New-York. The present inequality in the representation to congress, is very striking.—Massachusetts & Maine which have nearly three thousand militia, less than Ohio, elect *twenty* members of congress, whilst Ohio elects but *six!*—The census, to be taken the present year, will give Ohio the representation to which her population entitles her, and enable her to take her proper stand among her sisters.

Steub. Gazette.

ST. LOUIS, AUGUST 23.

Arrived in town on Saturday 19th, Col. Morgan, Captain Kearney, and Captain Pentland of the United States army. These gentlemen, together with Captain Magee, left the Council Bluffs about six weeks ago and went to the Falls of St. Anthony. They describe the country between the Bluffs and the Falls as eminently beautiful, the prairie predominating, but covered with grass and weeds indicating a rich soil, the face of the country undulating, the streams of water clear and rapid, and occasionally lakes of living water of several miles circumference, embosomed in groves of timber, and edged with grass, and presenting the most delightful appearance in nature. They saw immense herds of buffaloes and elks, sometimes several thousand in a gang—Having missed their way they fell on the Mississippi at lake Pepin, then went up to the Falls. The garrison there was in good health and cheerful, and had fine gardens and a promising crop on hand. Decending the Mississippi they also saw crops at *Prairie du Chein*, and among the Indians which inhabit the borders of the river.—They confirm the accounts of the fine gardens and crops at the Council Bluffs.—Mr Calhoun deserves well of the country for having instituted this system of cropping and gardening. It adds to the health, comfort and cheerfulness of the men, and gives a certain subsistence to these remote posts Major Bradford who commands on the Arkansas, also arrived in town last week, and gives the most pleasing accounts of the comfort, health and cheerfulness of his garrison, and of the adequate supplies which they are deriving from their own labours.

PRICES CURRENT AT FREDERICKSBURG, *Aug. 23, 1820.*

Wheat,	$0 80
Flour,	4 00
Corn,	2 50—2 60
Corn Meal, *(par 50 lb.)*	0 75
Bacon,	8
Butter, *(firkins)*	0 20—0 25
——. *(roll)*	0 25
Whiskey,	0 35
Tobacco,	4 00—5
Plaster, *(retail)*	8 00

Assize of Bread—18 oz. *for* 4 *cents.*

Kentucky Gazette.

THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM—IN ADVANCE.

LEXINGTON:

THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 7.

Papers to the 23d ult. have reached us from Philadelphia. No new cases of Yellow Fever had occurred within the last 24 hours preceding their dates. It is anxiously hoped the malignant contagion will have ceased to ravage the city ere this. New-York has inhibited all intercourse between Philadelphia and that place. The New-Orleans papers deny the prevalence of the disease in that city. This, however, is usual.

The Paris Citizen announces General DESHA a candidate for Senator in the Congress of the United States, to supply the vacancy of Mr. William Logan, resigned. It is also understood that JOHN ROWAN, esq. of Bardstown, will be a candidate.

DAVID HOLMES, esq. of Mississippi, has been appointed Senator in Congress to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. Walter Leake. *Edward Turner*, esq. of Natchez, is appointed attorney general of the state in the room of Lyman Harding, esq. dec'd.

The next Congress, will have in it many new members, so many of the present having declined a re-election. In Georgia, *Joel Crawford*, *William Terrell* and *J. A. Cuthbert*, have declined being candidates; and in South Carolina, *Charles Pinckney* and *Joseph Brevard*.

Our first statement announcing the election of Col. ANTHONY NEW, as the successor of Mr. M'Lean in the 5th Congressional district, turns out to be correct. His majority over Gen. Daveiss was near 100 votes.

Col. JOHN POLLARD, of Frankfort, is a candidate for elector in this district to vote for Presrdent and Vice-president of the United States, in November next. He pledges himself, if elected, to vote for James Monroe as President, and Dan. D. Tompkins as Vice-President.

INAUGURATION.

This day is fixed on for the induction into office, of the Governor and Lieut Governor elect, for the next four years. Maj. WILLIAM T. BARRY, the able and republican gentleman elected to the latter office, departed from his residence in this place yesterday. It is said he would last night meet Gen. ADAIR, the person selected to fill the executive chair, at Versailles—from whence they will proceed to the capitol this morning.—There is no possible doubt, but that our townsman, JOSEPH CABELL BRECKENRIDGE, esq. will be the secretary of state.

FOR THE LENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"A villain's censure is extorted praise."

Few are the situations in which either an individual or a people can be placed, without being subject to the attacks of the invidious and corrupt Jackalls of society. Merit and enterprize always excite either deserved admiration and applause, or elicit from those who are the *public advertisers* of slanderous falsehoods—from contemners of virtue and supporters of vice—the shafts of malice—the contumely of fools—the condemnation of those, who have themselves been justly condemned, and, who, when they had displayed their characters to the community, had their just stations assigned them among the detestable and dangerous portion of the human race.—Such are the characters of some of those who have traduced our town—of some, who, unable to sustain themselves either by their own virtue or merit, have suffered their newspapers, which were primitively intended to be the vehicles of truth and useful information, to become the *advertisers* of slander, the medleys of falsehood, and the miserable tools of miscreants and renegadoes.

Among the number of those who have been thus industriously propagating falsehood—who have rejoiced at the misfortunes of this place, and who have vainly wished its downfall, Mr. SHADRACH PENN stands pre-eminently conspicuous. That editor, if I may so call him, should recollect that he lives in a glass house. The people of this town, from their knowledge of his character are convinced that *he* should be the last man to speak, in his moral disquisitions, of "virtue," "*patriotism*," and "philanthropy." This veteran in the cause of—I had almost said Fabula—has been ardently laboring to injure the reputation of a town which he found too disagreeable for him to live in, probably because he was persecuted, as all *honest* men are more or less persecuted.

Even our fair fabric of learniug has had a shade cast upon it in common with the rest of our institutions, by this wholesale dealer in slander. He makes it his constant endeavor to induce an enlightened and generous people to withdraw from this thriving institution their liberal patronage. But his attempts are vain. The people of Jefferson and the adjacent counties are not to be blinded and drawn from their interests even by the redoubtable Shadrach Penn; but will foster that institution which bids fair to acquire for the state a literary character.

I would ask Mr. Penn who informed him as to the particular merits or demerits of the Tammany Society? From the confident manner in which he speaks and judges of this institution, one would be inclined to believe he was either a apostate child of St. Tammany, or that he had obtained his great stock of information relative to this society, by clandestinely peeping into the wigwam from some neighbouring garrett. The latter is the most probable, as such a course is perfectly consistent with his general character, except that in this adventure some small degree of personal courage is requisite. Some are of opinion that Julius Caesar was as brave a man as Mr. Shadrach Penn.

It may perhaps be proper to apologize to the people of this place for noticing an individual, the mere mention of whom excites such a consummate contempt in the breasts of those who knew him while living here, and particularly those who were acquainted with his actions after having left this place. However, I hope to be excused, since, while dropping a few desultory observations in relation to the character and conduct of Mr. Penn, to establish my text. If any further proof be required to verify this adadge, as I have not time at present to devote any further attention to the subject, for further comment I will refer the reader to the "Louisville Public Advertiser."

AGRICULTURE.

It has been aptly remarked that the western country is getting behind the times in knowledge and proficiency concerning the various pursuits of agriculture. Several valuable papers have been established in the eastern part of the U. States, whose columns are almost exclusively appropriated to essays and practical experiments on this interesting subject. Of these the "AMERICAN FARMER," by Mr. Skinner, of Baltimore, justly ranks the highest. Improvements in the art of husbandry, in that quarter, have been rapid for the last four years. A spirit of emulation exists that never fails to have a happy effect. No work of the kind is published in the west, where the resources for agricultural pre-eminence are of the very first order. With a view to render as much service in this way as possible; and now that the hurly-burly and confusion of local politics are over—and nothing of trans-atlantic interest presenting itself, unless it be the affairs of the Queen of England and some French commotions—we design occasionally enriching our columns with judicious extracts from such agricultural works as may fall into our possession—And we here invite original treatels on this important branch of the business of life. It is presumed no displeasure, by pursuing such a course, can result to any of our subscribers.

VETERINARY.

ALBANY, July 25, 1820.

Dear Sir—I was to-day applied to by a gentleman, to cut the *Lampas* out of his horse's mouth. I told him that it was never considered as a disease by scientific practitioners of the veterinary art, and that being an *unsurgical* operation, that I should not perform it, but that I would inform him how to remedy the evil, as he said his horse would not eat. I did so, and it is simply this—to rub the upper part of the roof of the mouth, which you find on those occasions red, and swollen, with coarse salt, three or four times a day—to throw in his manger also a few ears of the *hardest corn*; and thus, a few days would totally remedy the evil.

I cannot suppose, that any person possessing the least experience, should fall into the ridiculous and absurd belief, that horses are subject to that imaginary disease called Lampas—Because, examining the palate or roof of the mouth, would be quite sufficient to convince a judicious investigator, that the supposed enlargement cannot deprive the animal of his food; since it is not in the least sore or shows any signs of sensibility on pressure. And again, it is well ascertained, that the palate is not in the least concerned in the mastication of the food, the maxillary teeth and tongue being the only instruments engaged in the performance of this function.

It is true that the front teeth & tongue have to draw the hay out of the rack, and also cut the grass when grazing; but this office is so easily done, that the horse could do it without any teeth at all.

It is not a fact, known to every one, that horned cattle, such as oxen, cows, sheep, &c. draw the forage out of the rack, and cut their grass, though they have no front teeth in their upper jaws. We may therefore reasonably conclude, that this error as well as many others, in respect of horses, proceeds, from the want of knowledge of the different states and progress of the parts which constitute the animal machine; together with the unaccountable obstinacy of the stabularian philosophers, the generality of whom are too ignorant to be convinced, and no reformation can be expected in their infernal system of quackery unless gentlemen will condescend with authority, to abolish a custom, of the impropriety of which, the judicious and enlightened will agree in opinion: for the operation of *cutting and burning* the palate with a red hot iron, does not only prevent the animal from eating his food for some weeks, but is frequently attended with the most serious consequences by opening of the *palatine artery*, which has bled many a horse to death for want of propper assistance. On this account, therefore, I feel myself perfectly justified in recommending most heartily to every gentleman owning a horse or possessing the least attachment for their species, never to suffer that cruel and barbarous operation to be performed for the reasons before mentioned; as the spunging substance of the roof of the mouth is natural to every colt under the age of five or six years, and may always be removed as before mentioned. If, however, the parts are very red, and very swollen also, you may just scarify with the point of a sharp penknite, or prick it with a large darning needle. After this it continues to flatten, as the teeth grow, without any other inconvenience to the animal.

These are facts I can venture to assert, both from the experience, as well as practice of many thousand instantes. I shall now beg leave to close this subject, by the following remarks, viz.

That the cutting and raising the frog from the ground to keep the foot in health—the cutting out the haw of the eye, to cure inflamation and lock-jaw—and the operation of burning for the Lampas, under the idea, of curing a disease that never exists, can by no meanes be reconciled to common sense.

Should the above informal be found worthy, please to give it an insertion in your Plough Boy.

I am, sir, with respectful esteem, your obliging friend.

J. CARVER.

S. SOUTHWICK, Esq.

By the last Mail.

FROM OUR CORRPESONDENTS.

Office of the New-York Gazette

AUG. 22—(noon)

The Editors of the New-York Gazette are indebted to Mr. *Topliff*, proprietor of the Merchant's Hall, Boston, for the subsequent information:

The United States ship Peacock, captain Brown, and the U. States brig Spark, Captain Perry, arrived at Gibraltar the 26th of June, from Leghorn and Algiers, and after taking in provisions, sailed again on the 29th, to join Commodore Bainbridge at Messina.—Capts. Brown and Perry touched at Algiers, on the 16th June, and were informed by Mr. Shaler, the American Consul that a squdron consisting of two frigates three corvettes, and a gun brig, had sailed three weeks previous on a distant expedition—that the day after they sailed Mr. Shaler called on the Dey, and requested to be advised of their object—that the Dey, however, declined giving this information, but gave him every assureance of their views being perfectly friendly to the United States—Mr. Shaler concluded, by observing, that the Algerine squadron, no doubt, was ordered to respect our flag, and that he was fully convinced they had gone to the Westward, and probably into the Western Ocean. Captain Brown requested Mr. Shaler to inform the Dey, that he would suffer no Algerine cruiser to board an American vessel, if it was in his power to prevent it. Captain Brown immediately proceeded, with the Spark in company, to Gibraltar but obtained no further information on the subject. On the arrival of Captain Brown at Gibraltar, he met the Dutch squadron, consisting of a 74, two frigates, and a sloop of war, and having communicated to the Dutch Admiral the above information, the whole of the squadron got under way, and proceeded up the Mediterranean the next day. On Capt. Brown's passage, he touched at Malaga the 23d of June, and was informed by Mr. Barrel, the American Consul at that place, that a few days previous, an English brig had been plundered by a long black schooner, mounting 16 guns, at a short distance from Malaga; that after the pirates had taken eveay thing they wanted out of the brig, they put the crew into the boat and sunk the vessel—the boat being very leaky, sunk before they could reach the shore, and only two of the crew were saved by a vessel that accidentaly fell in with them, and took them safe into Malaga. The report of this transaction had reached Gibraltar before Captain Brown's arrival there.

FROM HAVANA.

Extract of a letter to the editor of the Charleston City Gazette.

"HAVANA, AUG. 11

"Yesterday evening the Fiscal insulted the public greatly, by saying that, before four months after this date, he would have the constitution abolished & the citizens chained up, in consequence of a piece printed against him in one of the public papers. Had it not been for the interference of the police the public would undoubtedly have killed him. The captain general has ordered him to the Moro-castle, until tried, as a traitor, and an enemy to the constitution.

"The citizens are determined to maintain their constitutional rights, even at their peril; they have now 6000 national guards at their disposal, and likewise all the regulars composing the garrison."

FROM THE NATIONAL GAZETTE.

THE ENGLISH NEWS.

We have read London papers of the latest dates, and have little else to report from them than the progress of the "delicate investigation." It continued to monopolize attention, kindling at the same time the worst passions and opening gloomy vistas to the orderly and religious part of the British people. The London Courier of the 7th July represents the bill of Pains and Penalties as "fearfully important," and alleges that "faction is busy in misrepresenting and disordering every thing." That paper seems to be amused with the procedure of some of the Gazettes enlisted on the side of the queen, which congratulate themselves that the adultery charged against her is with *one* person only! It is stated that the higher classes of society keep entirely aloof from her majesty; a circumstance which throws her more immediately upon the multitude, and pronotes the views of those intriguers who would make her case the occasion citler of a change of ministry or of a general revolution.

The heats in the house of commons have not abated, nor is there much reserve of language even in relation to "the most gracious George IV." A member of some distinction, Mr. Creevey did not hesitate to speak of "the *vindictive spirit* of the king," and to assert that "his majesty, to be entitled to theremedy of divorce, must come with clean hands into court." We observe that the London Courier of the 7th July refuses to report some part of this gentleman's speech, on the ground of their being too indecorous and disloyal for repettion. Another well known member, Mr. Bennett, held the following language:

"The people knew that all was settled beforehand; that it was determined to convict the queen. The boldest man might shudder at the consequences of a verdict so given. The situation of the queen is desolate and unprotected, and who on the other hand is opposed to her? In one word, it was the king of this country; the master, not, thank God, of our lives and properties, but exercising a direct and positive influence over that class of society who were to decide upon her fate; possessing *an unlimited influence* over the very house in which she was to be tried."

Lord Castlereagh threw himself devotedly between the monarch and his blunt assailants, with the *Me Me adsum qui feci*, asserting that "it was to the ministers and not to the king that the disaster of the enquiry was to be attributed," and that "nothing could be less vindictive or more accommodating, than the conduct of the illustrious personage." These are fictions or tactics of government, like the maxim, the king can do no wrong, which none but the most fiery or uncouth, even among the opposition, could hesitate to sanction and respect. There would seem, however, to be a disposition in the council of the queen, to throw off this restraint. The following extracts from the professional remonstrance of one of them, Mr. Denman, against the course of proceedings in the house of lords, delivered July 6th, at the bar of the house, will shew that his majesty has some reason to tremble, although it may be that these dreadful intimations were made merely *in terrorem*.

"The royal character of both parties to this suit must be laid aside; and, in considering in what respects the conjugal contract had been violated, and the consequences that ought to result, it would be fit that the house should strictly examine what had been the conduct of *both* the exalted individuals concerned. It would be its duty to examine whether the wife had no reason to complain—whether any circumstance of recrimination could be advanced—and whether the abandonment and destitution of the wife, if it had not cleared her of moral guilt, had not at least deprived the husband of his remedy.

"He entreated that the same forms and modes pursued in the lower courts should be adopted here, by which the queen would enjoy the fullest opportunity of vindication at the earliest possible moment. She would then be placed in a situation where she might examine how far the conjugal relation had been observed on both sides—whether it had not been at least first violated by her accuser in almost every particular in which a queen could have a right to complain of her royal husband. Whether after the proof of such allegations, the house would think fit to proceed at all, and to pass the bill upon the table, it was not for him to state; but if injustice must be done, he trusted that it would not be forgotten that the parties were thus far upon equal terms—they were man and wife; and if, in the course of what he or his learned friend had said, any thing had dropped which might be thought to bea hard upon the stronger party, he trusted it would be attributed to the zeal they felt in advocating the cause of the weaker."

The mob have been exercising summary justice, by anticipation, upon the Italian witnesses who have arrived in England to bear out the accusation. It must have been no easy task for the government to keep their skulls in that state of integrity necessary to the accomplishment of their perilous errand. On the other hand, the witnesses summoned by the queen, one hundred Italians, many of whom are said to be of the first families of their country, may expect, in their visit of expurgation, all the honors & security which the knights and dulcineas of St. Giles and Moorfields can bestow. We apprehend that the character of the Italian nation will fare rather hard, and perhaps, appear to very little advantage, in the course of the trial. The gallant general, sir Ronald Ferguson, who made a motion in the house of commons, calling for an enquiry into the mission sent to Milan to gather the contents of the green bag, when he stated in his speech on the subject that 37,000*l.* had been expended by the ministry in collecting testimony against the queen, in Italy, added that, "with half that sum he would undertake to blast the character of every woman in the country." The queen preserves a firm tone and unaltered countenance; and instructed her counsel on their appearance before the house of Lords, the 6th July, to call for an immediate disclosure of the secrets of the green bag, and to resist all investigation of the charges which they should involve. When she was officially waited upon with the bill of divorce, she received it, say the newspapers, "with dignified composure," and with rather a singular observation—"I am sorry that it comes so late, as twenty five years ago it might have been of *some use to his majesty*." She pointed solemnly to Heaven and expressed her reliance on the justice to be rendered there. This is the language which Shakespeare puts into the mouth of Qneen Katherine, when the commissioners of Henry VIII. carry her a similar notification.

"Heaven is above all yet; there sits a judge,
"That *no king can corrupt*."

But, it shews the difference of the times in England that Caroline could not, with any justice, ask like her meek predecessor,

"Can you think Lords,
That any Englishman dare give me counsel?
Or be a known friend 'gainst his Highness' pleasure."

This "brave lady" of George IV. will want for neither counsel nor friends, and may prove, with her auxiliaries, too strong for her liege lord and his cardinal Woolsey. Mr. Bennett said, in the House of Commons, that "the discussion of her case would give a blow to the character of the *Monarchy* which it might rue to its latest eixstence." We think this opinion perfectly just, and even venture to surmise that it will contribute powerfully, by the odiums and disgrace in which it must implicate the crown, to hasten that great national convulsion which is either to subvert the throne or settle it on a new and more natural basis.

PRICES CURRENT AT NEW-ORLEANS.
Aug. 18, 1820.

Tobacco,	$3 to 4 75 cts.
Flour,	2 50 a 4 50
Bacon,	9 a 14
Pork, Cargo $12—Prime $15	
Whiskey,	40 cts.
Cotton,	18 to 20
Sugar,	9 a 11
Coffee,	25 a 28
Fresh beef in market,	12 1-2

University of Maryland.

FACULTY OF PHYSIC.

BALTIMORE, AUGUST 1820.

TWO Students of Physick, and others interested in the promotion of Science, the following regulations relative to the plan of Medical Instruction in this Institution, are submitted:

I. The Lectures commence annually on the the last Monday of October, and terminate on the last day of February. The first Monday of April is the day fixed for holding the commencement.

II. A candidate may enter his name for the degree of Doctor of Physic after having attended two sessions of Lectures—but his attendance on a term of Medical Lectures in any other school of *approved* reputation will be allowed in lieu of a session in this. It is, however, necessary to have attended at least one course of each professor of this Faculty.

III. Attendance on the Lectures of each Professor during one term, admits a candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Physick.

IV. Candidates for degrees are required to write a Thesis on some Medical subject, in the Latin, English or French language. To encourage classical attainments, a medal will be awarded for the Thesis best written in the Latin Language.

ANATOMY—*John B. Davidge, M. D.* } Daily
" *Wm Howard, M. D.* Adj }
THEORY AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE—*Nathaniel Porter, M. D.*—Daily.
CHEMISTRY AND MINERALOGY—*Elisha De Butts, M. D.*—Daily
MATERIA MEDICA—*Samuel Baker, M. D.*—Four times a week.
PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF SURGERY—*Granville Sharp Pattison*, Esq.—Daily.
MIDWIFERY AND DISEASES OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN—*R. W. Hall, M. D.*—4 times a week.
INSITUTES OF PHYSICK—*Maxwell M'Dowell, M. D.*—Four times a week.

The Professors of Anatomy and Midwifery are provided with such apparatus and preparations as are conducive to the improvement of their respective classes.

The Museum of the Professor of Surgery in variety, excellence, and number of preparations, natural and morbid, is far superior to any other in America.

The splendid Chymical and Philosophical apparatus, lately imported from France and England and the Mineralogical Professor ample means of treating the various subjects of his course.

The Faculty of Medicine, anxious that the School of Physick in the University of Maryland should offer facilities equal to any other establishment in the United States, have determined to finish the present splendid buildings, and to add elegant rooms for a Museum, and various other accommodations.

Right Rev. BISHOP KEMP, D. D. Provost.
MAXWELL M'DOWELL, M. D.
Dean of the Faculty of Physick.

Aug. 25—36eow3t

The editors of the National Intelligencer is desired to insert the above once a week till the first of November. Richmond Enquirer once a week six times. Lexington Gazette, Cincinnati Inquisitor, Knoxville Intelligencer, Charleston Courier, and Savannah Republican will insert the same once a fortnight, 3 times and forward their bill to the Federal Republican office for collection.

LAW OFFICE

U. B. Chambers & J. F. Robinson.

WILL Practice LAW in conjunction in the Scott and Fayette Courts. Their Office is kept in Georgetown, opposite captain Branin's Tavern.

51-8m December 17, 1819.

MARRIED,

On Tuesday evening last in this town, Mr. WILLIAM HOPKINS, to Miss ELIZA CAUSON,

DIED,

At New-Orleans, on the 16th ult. after an illness of 5 days Mr. JONATHAN ROBINSON, merchant of this town, a gentleman highly and deservedly respected by all his acquaintances.

At Natchez, after a painful illness of fourteen days, Miss ANN HOSMER, aged 18 years. This young lady was the only survivor of her family; having lost her father, mother and sister by the fever which prevailed in the autumn of last year.

LEXINGTON COFFEE HOUSE.

Benjamin Lanphear,

STILL OCCUPIES THE HOUSE AT THE *(Sign of the Indian Queen)*.

AND having employed Mr WM LONG, a gentleman of experience and veracity, to superintend his stables, he is determined that no gentleman shall have the least occasion to find fault, either with the House or Stable. He feels grateful to his friends and the public for their support hitherto and hopes in future to merit and receive their patronage.

He would do injustice to his feelings, were he not to return his most grateful thanks to his Masonic Brethren for their kind and accommodating dispositions manifested at the last meeting of the Grand Lodge.

36-4m Lexington, Ky. Sept. 7, 1820.

SHOE MAKING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has commenced the above business in Lexington, on Limestone street, a few doors below the Jail, where he will do any kind of

Shoe Making or Mending,

Either coarse or fine, which he will warrant to be well executed. He will make SHOES to any pattern, by the Leather being found, at the lowest prices, for which he will take all kinds of country produce at the market prices. He therefore solicits a share of public patronage.

THOMAS IVEY.

Sept 7, 1830—36

To all whom it may Concern,

Take Notice.

THAT on the 3d day of October next I shall meet with the processioners and surveyor of Jessamine county, at the lower corner of the tract of land which Lewis Bryan now lives on and adjoining Jeremiah Frazier's—it being part of Gen. Adam Stephens's military survey of 1000 acres, to take depositions and to establish the corners around the same tract, and continue from day to day until finished, and do such other business as the law requires or may be necessary. Given under my hand this 7th day of Sept 1820.

36-4 ELIJAH CARMELL.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will sell a valuable TRACT OF LAND, in the county of Jessamine, and state of Kentucky, on the head waters of Clear Creek, containing

600 Acres,

Whereon the subscriber lives, well improved, with large Brick Buildings, and all other necessary out Houses; also an Apple Orchard of 500 trees, with timber and water equal to any in the county, with large pastures for stock raising—also, a Tan Yard, Dwelling House, and all the necessary houses, with first rate spring and creek water—also a saw Mill, Grist Mill and Distillery. This place suits well for dividing, as there are several houses with springs on it. The above land will be sold low for U. States Paper of Silver—and a better bargain will be given between this and Christmas, than will be had after that time. For terms apply to the subscriber, or PHILIP G. SMITH, living near Mount-Pleasant Meeting house, Jessamine county.

WM. HUGHES.

August 30, 1820—35*3

FOR SALE,

A PLANTATION lying in Jessamine county, on Curd's road, 9 miles from Lexington and 5 from Nicholasville, containing

310 Acres,

All under fence except a few acres, about 120 or 30 acres cleared, the ballance well timbered; an excellent Orchard on each end; two good springs, one an exception. I would sell the whole or a part. For particulars, apply to the subscriber on the premises.

NATHANIEL DUNN.

August 30, 1820—35*

Land for Sale.

A SMALL FARM lying in Jessamine county, about 2½ miles east of Nicholasville, containing

56 Acres of Land,

About 40 acres of which is cleared, the ballance is heavily timbered. The buildings are a tolerable comfortable Dwelling House with other necessary out houses—a young Orchard of choice fruit just beginning to bear. It is unnecessary to give further particulars, as no doubt purchasers would wish to view the premises before they buy. The terms of payment will be made easy. Apply to the subscriber living near the premises.

JOHN PERRY.

August 30, 1820.—35*3t

FOR SALE,

A LIFE estate, occupied by Geo. Adams for several years past, at Frogtown in Fayette county, of about

10 Acres of land,

Including the Mills, Still-House, two Stills &c. Blacksmith's Shop, Store House, Dwelling House, &c. As the same land was sold under a decree of the Fayette Circuit Court last fall, some credit will be given, and possession given immediately. For terms, apply to Mr *DANIEL M'C. PAYNE*, of Lexington.

GREEN CLAY.

August 30, 1820.—35-8

Medical Lectures

THE MEDICAL LECTURES in Transylvania University, will commence on the FIRST MONDAY IN NOVEMBER next, by

B. W. DUDLEY, M. D.—*Prof Anatomy and Surgery.*

HS. CALDWELL, M. D.—*Institutes Medicine and Materia Medica.*

W. H. RICHARDSON, M. D.—*Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.*

JAMES BLYTHE, D. D—*Chemistry.*

SAMUEL BROWN, M. D.—*Theory and Practice Medicine.*

By order of the Faculty.

CHAS. CALDWELL, Dean.

Lexington, July 20, 1820 29tf

POETRY.

From the London Statesman.

THE WAGER.

Three wags one day, in sportive mood,
Wager'd: each other's skull to try.
The winner—he whoever could
Invent and tell the greatest lie!

The first declar'd L—d C—stl—r—h,
Utter'd the truth whene'er he spoke;
And as for Mr. C—n—g, he
Was ne'er at misery known to joke.

The next essay'd to win the bet,
And bet the one that LIED before;
For he declared the national debt
Grew less and less instead of more!

The third that tried, the wager won,
Beyond dispute or cavil too;
For when the other two had done,
He swore that ALL they said was TRUE.

EPITAPH

Upon Frederick, Prince of Wales, son of George II. and father of the late King Geo. III, 'from Hogg's Jacobite Relics.'

Here lies Prince Fede, gone down among the dead,
Had it been his father, we had much rather;
Had it been his sister, few would have miss'd her;
Had it been the whole generation, ten times better for the nation;
But, since 'tis only Fede, there's no more to be said.

RIDDLE.

More fickle than the wind that blows,
More fragrant than the damask rose:
What strikes with dread the honest tar?
What Jackson fears amidst the war?
What's sweeter than a mutual kiss,
Will instantly unriddle this.

Agents for the Gazette.

We have found it necessary to appoint Agents in the different towns where the Gazette is taken throughout the U. States—to send a collector to collect the dues, the "toll would eat up the grist." Although a small sum from each: yet with the Printer, it is from small sums larger ones are to grow.

Subscribers are requested to pay their subscriptions to either of the following gentlemen.—Those who receive their papers where no agent has been appointed, are requested to remit by mail.

Bowling Green—Ford & Stevenson, printers.
Bardstown—Mr. Grayson, p. m. or Mr. Barnet, Printer.
Baltimore—John S. Skinner.
Cincinnati—Post Master.
Clarksville, Ten.—Post-master.
Danville—Daniel Barbee, p. m.
Eddyville—Mr. Lyon, p. m.
Edwardsville, Ill.—Post-master.
Estill C. H—Post-master.
Ellisville—Post-master.
Flemingsburgh—Mr. Ballard, p. m.
Frankfort—Mr. Crockett, p. m.
Georgetown—Mr Sebree, p. m.
Hopkinsville—Mr. J. Bryan, p. m.
Huntsville—Post-master.
Harrodsburgh—Mr. Keller, p. m.
Jeffersonville, Ind.—Post-master.
Louisville—Mr. Gray, p. m.
Lancaster—J. P. Letcher, p. m.
Millersburgh—George Talbot, esq.
Mountsterling—Henry Daniel, esq. or the Post-master.
Monroe, Ten—Post-master.
Maysville—Mr. Roe, p. m.
Mays Lick—Mr. Shotwell, p. m.
Mount Zion—Post-master.
Nashville, T—Joseph Norvell, esq. or the Post-master.
Natchez—Post-master.
Nicholasville—Dr. Younng, p. m.
New-Orleans—Bartlet & Cox, or Postmaster.
New-Glasgow—Post-master.
Owingsville—Post-master.
Philadelphia—Mr. Bache, p. m.
Paris—Mr. Patten, p. m.
Richmond—Mr. J. Turner, Printer.
Russellville—Mr. Piper, d. p. m.
St. Louis—Mr. Henry, Printer, or Post-master.
Vincennes—Thos. Dubois & Co.
Versailles—Joseph W. Bryson, p. m.
Winchester—Mr. Ritchie, p. m.
Washington—Mr. Murphy, p. m.

Cash will be given for

TALLOW & SOAP GREASE,

DELIVERED at my Soap and Candle Factory, at the corner of Main-Cross and Water-streets, at the lower end of the lower Market-house, Lexington, or at the Great Crossings, Scott county.

JOHN BRIDGES.

Deccember 30.—53

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE U. STATES.

Whereas by an act of congress passed on the 3d of March, 1817, entitled "An act to authorize the appointment of a Surveyor for the lands in the northern part of the Mississippi Territory, and the sale of certain lands therein described," the President of the United States is authorized to cause certain lands to be sold:

Therefore, I, James Monroe, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales shall be held at Huntsville, in Alabama, for the disposal (according to law) of the following lands, viz:

On the 2d Monday in October next, for the sale of townships 10 and 13, in range 2, E.; townships 9, 10, 11, and 14, in range 3, E.; townships 9, 10, and 14, in range 4, E.; thwnships 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14, in range 5, E.; townships 12, 13, and 14, in range 6, E.; and township 12, in range 7, E. Also, the lands in the tract commonly called Colbert's reserve.

On the 1st Monday in December next, for the sale of townships 11, 12, 13, and 14, in range 3, W.; townships 12, 13, and 14, in range 6 and 7, W.; townships 11, 12, 13, and 14, in range 8, W.; townships 12, 13, 14, in range 9, W.; townships 13, and 14, in range 10, W.; and township 14, in range 11, W.; Also, the lands adjoining the town of Marathon, which have not been offered for sale, except such lands as have been reserved by law for the support of schools, or for other purposes. The lands shall be sold in regular numerical order, commencing with the lowest number of section, township, and range.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, the 22d day June 1820

JAMES MONROE.

JOSIAH MEIGS, *Commissioner of the General Land Office.* 27-1Nov.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE U. STATES

Whereas the President of the United States is authorised by law to cause certain lands of the United States to be offered for sale:

Therefore, I, James Monroe, president of the United States, do hereby declare & make known, that public sales for the disposal, agreeably to law, of certain lands, shall be held as follows, viz:

At Delaware, in Ohio, on the first Mondays in August and October next, for the sale of the lands which have been surveyed in the district of Delaware, being 45 townships and fractional townships, viz:

August Sale.

Townships 1, 3, 4, 5 and 6, S. of range	14
1, 3, 4, 5 and 6,	15
1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6,	16
1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6,	17

October Sale.

Townships 1, 2, 3 and 4, south of range	9
1, 2, 3 and 4,	10
1, 2, 3, 4 and 5,	11
1, 2, 3, 4 and 5,	12
1, 2, 3, 4 and 5,	13

At Piqua, in Ohio, on the first Monday in September next, for the sale of the lands which have been surveyed in the district of Piqua, being 33 townships and fractional townships.

At Brookville, in Indiana, on the first Monday in October next, for the lands which have been surveyed in the district of Brookville, being 36 townships and fractional townships.

At Jeffersonville, in Indiana, on the first Monday in August next, for the lands lately surveyed in the district of Jeffersonville, being 27 townships and fractional townships.

At Terre Haute, in Indiana, on the first Monday in September next, for the lands which have been surveyed in the district of Terre Haute, being 43 townships and fractional townships.

At Edwardsville, Illinois, on the first Monday in October next, for the lands lately surveyed in the district of Edwardsville, being 38 townships and fractional townships.

At Arkansas, in the territory of Arkansas, on the first Mondays of August and October next, for the lands surveyed in the district of Arkansas, being 53 townships and fractional townships, viz:

August Sale.

Townships 5, 7, 9 and 10, S. of R. 19, west of 5th principal Meredian			
5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10	do.	20,	do
6, 7, 8 and 9	do.	21,	do
6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 & 14	do.	22,	do

October Sale.

Townships 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 & 14, south of range 23, west of 5th principal meredian			
8, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14	do.	24	do
9, 10, 11, 12 and 13	do.	25	do
9, 10, 11 and 12	do.	26	do
9, 10 and 11	do.	27	do
9 and 10	do.	28	do
9 and 10	do.	29	do

At Jackson, in Missouri, on the second Monday in September next, for the lands surveyed in the district of Cape Girardeau, being thirty-five townships and fractional townships.

At Franklin, in Missouri, on the first Monday in November next, for the lands in the Military Bounty tract, (north of the Missouri river,) which could not be distributed to soldiers, being chiefly quarter sections and fractions, too small or too large for bounty lots.

At Cahaba, in Alabama, on the first Monday in November next, for the lots in the towns of Claiborne and Jackson, and for townships 12 and 17 in range 20, and for township 18 in range 19, which were advertised but not offered for sale in March 1819.

Each sale shall continue three weeks and on longer; and each sale will commence with the lowest number of lot or section, township and range, and proceed in regular numerical order. The lands reserved by law for the use of schools, or for other purposes will as usual, be reserved from sale.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, the eighteenth day of April, in the year 1820.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President,
JOSIAH MEIGS, Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Printers who are authorised to publish the laws of the United States, will insert the above once a week, till the 1st of November next, and send their accounts to the General Land Office for payment.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE U. STATES

Whereas, by an act of Congress passed on the 17th of March, 1820, entitled "An act to authorise the President of the United States to appoint a Receiver of the public monies and Register of the Land Office for the district of Lawrence county in the Arkansas territory," it is enacted, that any person, having a claim to a right of pre-emption within the said district, shall make known his claim and location, according to the provision of the laws now in force, to the Register at least six weeks before the time to be designated by the President of the United States for issuing patents to the soldiers of the late army, entitled to bounty land in said district:

Therefore I, James Monroe, President of the United States, do hereby designate the fourth Monday of November next, as the time at which patents as aforesaid shall commence o issue,

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, the eighteenth of April 1820.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President,
JOSIAH MEIGS, Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Travellers and Others

ARE informed, they can be accommodated at

B. Gaines's Boarding House.

ON Market-street, between the Episcopal Church and the Public Square, by the Day, Week, or Single Meal, viz:

Boarding & lodging by the Week,	$4 50
By the Day,	87½
Dinner,	37½
Breakfast or Supper,	25

Horse, Livery Stable prices.

Lexington, June 22, 1820.—25

Straw Bonnets.

Mrs. Saunders,

HAS just received a good supply of Straw Bonnets, some of them elegantly fine:—Also, Gymps and Leghorns, and every article usually kept in the Millinary line, with Ribbons and Domestic Cottons.

33-3 Lexington, Aug. 8th, 1820

Strayed or Stolen,

ON the 9th inst. from the Rack of Levi Murry, Lexington, on Water-street, a BAY MARE, SADDLE and BRIDLE—The Saddle, buckskin quilted seat, plated stirrup irons—the Bridle a plated bit with the letter M on each side of the bit. The Mare about fifteen hands, a blemish in the near eye, shod all round, no brands or flesh mark recollected. Any person delivering the said Mare, Saddle and Bridle, shall be well rewarded for their trouble.

JOHN BOYD.

August 10, 1820—33

N. B. The mare is about 9 or ten years old.

TO THE CULTIVATORS OF THE SOIL

The American Farmer.

THE first number of the AMERICAN FARMER, was issued on the 2d of April, 1819. It may be announced as an established National work, adapted to all the varieties of our climate, since many of the most eminent citizens in ALL the states, contribute by their patronage and their pens, to its circulation and its usefulness.

To make known all discoveries in the science, and all improvements in the practice of AGRICULTURE and DOMESTIC ECONOMY—and to develope the means and designate plans of internal improvements generally constitute the chief objects to which the *American Farmer* is devoted. It takes no concern or interest in party politics, nor in the transient occurences of the day.

The Farmer is publihed weekly, on a sheet the size of a large news paper, and folded so as to make eight pages—and to admit of being conveniently bound up and preserved in volumes. Each volume will consist of fifty two numbers, a title page and an index, and numerous ENGRAVINGS to represent new implements, and improved systems of husbandry.

Each number gives a true and accurate statement of the then selling prices of country produce, live stock and all the principal articles brought for sale in the Baltimore market.

For the sum of Five Dollars, per annum to be paid in advance the actual receipt of every number is guaranteed. That is, when they fail to come to hand, duplicats shall be sent until every numbershall have been received.

As the Editor takes the risk and cost of the mail on letters addressed to him—should subscription money miscarry, he nevertheless, holds himself, bound to furnish the paper.

To those who may think the price of subscription too high, it may be remarked, that on a comparison of their actual contents, one volume of the American Farmer will be found to contain as much as four volumes of the "Memoirs of the Agricultural Scociety of Philadelphia;" and four of that patriotic, and and exceedingly valuable work, sell for $12.

To shew that the American Farmer, is conducted in a manner to answer the great national purposes for which it was established, and that is not undeserving the encouragement of the Agriculturists of the United states, the following testimonials are respectfully submitted—others equally conclusive, might be offered.

Extract of a letter from Governor LLOYD, who is acknowledged to be one of the most wealthy, well informed and best managing farmers in the United States.

"*The Farmer, so far, is the best Agricultural compilation, in my humble opinion, that I have ever seen, and deserves the patronage of the public.*"

From the President of the Agricultural Society, Eastern shore of Maryland.

"I am anxious to preserve the whole of the work, and wish it was in the hands of every farmer in the United States. It is by the diffusion of knowledge only, that we can expect our country to improve in Agriculture, which thy paper is admirably calculated to impart to all who will take pains to be improved by reading." Respectfully thy friend,

ROB MOORE.

From an address delivered by Thomas Law, Esq. President of the Agricultural Society of Prince George's county.

"*Before I conclude, let me recommend to you the American Farmer, a paper which collects into a focus all the rays of light on Husbandry, which are emanated from every quarter of the globe—I have requested Mr. Skinner to give an annual index, which will make it equal to a library for a farmer.*"

From Doctor Calvin Jones, of Raleigh, North Carolina, a gentleman of high repute for his devotion to the interest of Agriculture, and for his attainments in other sciences.

FOR THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

Mr. Gales—I request of you the favor to inform those respectable friends who have interested themselves in the success of the "Farmers Magazine," that the patronage proffered is not such as will justify its publication. The best service I can now render them is, to recommend to their notice the "*American Farmer*," an Agricultural paper, published weekly by John S. Skinner of Baltimore. An acquaintance with this work will prevent any regret being experienced at the non-appearance of mine CALVIN JONES.

The following notice was addressed at their own expense, through the public papers of that state, by the board of managers of the Agricultural Society.

TO THE PLANTERS OF S. CAROLINA.

The "American Farmer," which is, as appears from its title, devoted principally to subjects relating to agriculture, contains a great variety of matter, the result of actual and well digested experiments, embracing the whole range of domestic and rural economy, such as cannot fail, if duly observed, to be highly beneficial to your interests. The great object of this society is, to promote agriculture, and thereby advance the prosperity not of themselves individually, but of their fellow citizens generally. They believe they cannot more effectually, in this early stage of their organization, promote their object, than by recommending this paper to your perusal. They therefore take the liberty to recommend the American Farmer as highly worthy of your attention. By order of the Board of Managers,

J. J. CHAPPELL,
Vice-President presiding.

Extract from the proceedings of the agricultural Society of Albemarle, Virginia, at their last meeting, May 8, 1820.

"In order more generally to disseminate the agricultural intelligence and improvements made throughout the United States, the Society resolve to present each of its members with the first volume of the American Farmer, edited at Baltimore, by John S. Skinner, Esq.

"P. MINOR, Sec'y."

All gentlemen who feel an interest in the circulation of a Journal devoted to the objects and conducted on the plan here described, are requested to transmit the names of subscribers—but (☞*in all cases the money must be remitted before the paper can be sent.* It will, however, be returned in any case, where the subscriber on a view of the paper, not being satisfied, may think proper to return it to the editor within three weeks.

An allowance of 10 per cent. will be made when claimed, on all monies received for, and remitted to the editor.

A few of the first volume, either in sheets or well bound, with a copious Index, remain on hand for sale.

Notes of the Banks of North and South Carolina, Georgia and Virginia, generally, will be received at par.

☞All communications to be addressed to JOHN S. SKINNER,

June 28, 1820 *Baltimore.*

☞*Subscriptions for the American Farmer received at the Gazette Office, where the work may be seen.*

Hemp Wanted.

THE highest CASH price will be given for HEMP, at the Factory of

JOHN BRAND.

Dec. 24——52-tf

LIVERY STABLES.

I AM happy to announce to my friends and the public generally, that I have, at a great expense rebuilt my

Livery Stables,

In a manner superior to any in the State, and upon the same ground on whice they formerly stood. I respectfully solicit the patronage of my former customers and the public generally. I shall endeavour and hope to give satisfaction to all who may call.

WILLIAM BOWMAN.

Lexington, May 29, 1820—22tf

James Stephens, Tamey Stephens, William Hambrick, Sally Hambrick, John Crider, Polly Crider, Gilbert Shore and John Shore,

Take Notice,

THAT I shall attend at the Office of Chas. Humphreys in the town of Lexington, on the 21st day of Sept. 1820, in order to take the depositions of M'Cagey Oxley, Noah Pear and others, to be read in evidence in a suit in Chancery, now depending in the Fayette Circuit court, wherein I am complainant and you and others are defendants.

BENJ. TYLER.

Aug. 13, 1820—33-4t

FOWLER'S GARDEN

Luke Usher,

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public, that he has added to his present ESTABLISHMENT, that beautiful and well known place of refreshment and recreation,

Fowler's Garden,

Where Ladies and Gentlemen may, at the shortest notice, be accommodated with Dinners or other refreshments, on moderate terms. And in order to render comfortable the situation of Ladies who may be inclined to visit those Gardens, Mrs. Usher has removed to this delightful spot, where she will use her best endeavors to make their visits pleasant and entertaining. And from the assiduous attention which will be paid at all times to his guests at the Gardens, he hopes to give general satisfaction to all who may honor him with their company.

17 Lexington, April 22.

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between Samuel Trotter, George Trotter, Jr. dec'd. and Robert G. Dudley, trading under the firm of *ROBERT G. DUDLEY & Co.* was dissolved in the month of December, 1815, and the co-partnership of the same parties composing the firm of *SAMUEL & GEORGE TROTTER & CO.* expired by limitation on the first day of January last.—

Notice is therefore Given,

That the Books, Notes and all other Papers of said concerns, are deposited with SAML. TROTTER, as partner and agent of said firms, for the purpose of receiving all debts due to them, and liquidating those due by said firms. It is necessary to the parties concerned, that speedy payments should be made, and in case of failure suits will be commenced without delay. (Signed)

SAMUEL TROTTER,
JOHN POPE, } *Exe'rs. of Georg.*
JAMES TROTTER, } *Trotter, Jr. dec'd*
ELIZA TROTTER, *Executrix.*

Lexington, Feb. 23d, 1820—8-4m.

For Sale very low For Cash.

A PAIR OF WELL TRAINED

Match Horses;

Also, a large close covered

Jersey Wagon,

Almost new, with a set of SILVER MONNTED HARNESS, coupleat. Application to be made at Mr. Luke Usher's Tavern.

Lexington, Aug. 10, 1820—33-4t

To John Curry and Mary Curry.

Take Notice,

THAT I shall on the 18th day of September in the year 1820, take the depositions of John Reno and others, at the house of Jesse Reno, in the county of Muhlenburgh—and I shall also, on the 20th day of said month, in the year the 1820, take the deposition of Anthony Thompson and others, at the house of Samuel Hanbock, in the county of Daviss—and I shall also on the 22d day of the same month, take the deposition of John Vanada and others, at the house of Samuel Hopkins, esq. in the county of Henderson, to be read as evidence in Henderson Circuit Court, wherein I am defendant and you are complainant.

Yours, &c.

MARTIN VANADA.

August 3, 1820—31-3m

CUT NAILS.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

40 KEGS 3d, 4d, 6d, 8d and 10d Philadelphia CUT NAILS, of an excellent quality, by the Keg or single pound. Apply to

M. J. NOUVEL.

Lex. Aug. 8, 1820.—33

James E. Davis,

WILL practice Law in the Fayette Courts. His office will be found over the room formerly occupied by Ja. Haggin, esq. first door below Frazer's corner. He pledges himself to be diligent and punctual in business confided to him. Aug. 20—34tf

"Don't give up the Ship."

ENTERTAINMENT.

LUKE USHER,
(SIGN OF THE SHIP,)

HAS the pleasure to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he has again opened a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT, in the Brick house on Short-street, opposite his former stand. Although his loss by the late fire was considerable, yet he has used the utmost exertions to prepare himself for the comfortable accommodation of those who may favor him with their custom.

Lexington, Dec. 3, 1819.—49tf

N. B. A few gentlemen can be accommodated with boarding, on reasonable terms.

For Sale or to Rent,

A COTTON FACTORY,

Containing 108 Spindles & 3 Carding Machines.

WITH every necessary appurtenance, all in good order and ready for immediate business. This property is fitted up in a good brick house, located in a valuable and convenient part of the town, and will be sold separately or with the house to suit the purchaser. Terms liberal, both as to price and time of payment: and we believe, that we can assert without presumption, that no place in Kentucky would better support an establishment of its size than Versailles, where there is a regular and increasing demand for Cotton Yarns. Apply to

R. & W. B. LONG.

Versailles, Feb. 5—tf

Tanning & Skin Dressing.

THE subscriber has for Sale at his Tan-Yard on Main-steet, Lexington, opposite the Baptist Grave Yard, an assortment of LEATHER of all descriptions for Saddlers and Shoemakers.

ALSO—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Tanned and Dressed Sheep & Deer Skins. Parchment. Buckskin, White Leather &c. &c.

He has always on hand a large quantity of *WOOL* for Hatters, Clothiers, &c.

He also takes Hides to Tan on Shares, and gives CASH for Hides.

WM. CIRODE.

March 30, 1820—13-1y

Cash in Hand

Will be given for 2 NEGRO BOYS and 1 GIRL of an unexceptionable character.

Enquire of the Printers.

June, 3d, 1819——23tf

Ran Away

FROM the subscriber, on Friday night last, a NEGRO MAN SLAVE, named TOM. He is near six feet high, black skin, handsome form and features, well made and stout, about twenty-four years of age. He can read and perhaps write. As he is well supplied with clothes, it is quite uncertain what he has on; amongst other articles, he has a handsome blue cloth coat. It is probable that he has taken a young SORREL MARE belonging to the subscriber. The Mare is only three years old, large and tolerably well made—has rather heavy jaws, trots but cannot pace.

For the recovery of the Slave and Mare, or either of them, an adequate reward shall be given. C. HUMPHREYS.

June 29, 1820—26tf

WOOL.

I WILL give the highest price for clean common country WOOL, in KENTUCKY STATE PAPER, delivered at the Factory or to John Bryan & Son, Saddlers.

THOS. ROYLE.

Lexington, May 20, 1820.—22tf

Benjamin Ayres,

(Sign of the Cross Keys, Main-street,)

HAS just received from Philadelphia, in addition to his former stock the following

GROCERIES,

Imperial, and Young Hyson } TEAS,
Best GREEN COFFEE,
LOAF & LUMP SUGARS, PEPPER, &c.

ALSO—A few doz. PORT WINE,
Holland Gin, Cogniac Brandy,
West India Rum, Madeira Wine.

Which he will dispose of on as reasonable terms as can be purchased elsewhere.

HE CONTINUES TO KEEP AT THE ABOVE STAND, A

House of Entertainment,

For the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders, where every attention will be paid to those who may favor him with their custom.

Those who wish to partake of the finest

OYSTERS,

Cooked in the best and most approved style, would do well to call as above.

9-6m Lexington, July 27, 1820.

HEMP.

THE HIGHEST PRICE CASH IN HAND,

Given for Hemp,

Delivered at the Rope Walk formerly the property of JAMES KERNS, dec'd. on Water-street. HENRY WATT

Lexington, February 5, 1819—tf

Sugar, Salt, Nails &c.

THE subscribers have received per the *STEAM BOAT FAYETTE*—

ORLEANS SUGAR, in Barrels,
SHAD and MACKAREL,
ALLUM and Liverpool SALT,
CUT NAILS, of all sizes.

And are in expectation of receiving within a few days, a choice collection of SUMMER GOODS, all of which will be sold at their usual low prices.

TILFORD & TROTTER.

Lexington *June* 20, 1820.—24

Printing of all kinds,

WILL BE EXECUTED AT THE

Kentucky Gazette Office,

With neatness, accuracy and dispatch

Rope-Making Business.

THE subscribers having rented Mr. Hart's Rope Walk for a term of years, with the intention of carrying on the

Rope-Making Business,

In all its various branches, they will give the highest price in *CASH* for *HEMP*, delivered at said Walk, where *BALE ROPE, CABLES* and *TARRED ROPE*, of all descriptions, may be had on the shortest notice, warranted of equal quality to any manufactured in the United States. They wish to purchase a quantity of *TAR.*

MORRISON & BRUCE.

Lexington, Jan. 15, 1820—tf

Rochester Springs,

ARE situated one mile South of Perryville, and one quarter of a mile East of the main road leading from Lexington, Ky. to Nashville, Ten. Although there has been no accommodations for visitors at ROCHESTER SPRINGS until the last year, they have been visited for several years past by a number of persons, and a great many cures effected from the use of the water. As there are now such preparations made, as will justify its publicity, the subscriber solicits the patronage of the public, promising to use every exertion to render general satisfaction. Travellers are informed that a road has been opened a small distance from Perryville, *by Rochester Springs*, leading into the Nashville road, two miles below Perryville.

WILL. S. ROCHESTER.

Rochester Springs, April 15, 1820.—16-3m

Lexington Brass, Iron & Bell

CONTINUES to carry on the FOUNDERING BUSINESS, in the town of Lexington, second door below the Theatre, Water street, where all kinds of

Brass and Iron Work for Machinery &c.

May be had on the shortest notice. Also, will be kept on hand BELLS for Taverns, Houses and Horses; refined Wagon, Carriage and Gigg BOXES; Hatter's, Tailor's and FLAT IRONS; Scale Weights and Woffle Irons; Gun Mountings and Clock Castings; Rivets and Still Cocks, with many other articles too edious to mention.

Lexington, June 18, 1819—25tf

State of Kentucky:

FAYETTE CIRCUIT, Set.

JUNE TERM, 1820—*17th Day.*

Philip Hudson, Complainant,
Against
Archibald Ruffin and others, Defendants, } IN CHANCERY.

THIS day came the complainant aforesaid, by his counsel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the Defendants, Archibald Ruffin, Archibald Richie and Newton Berryman, are no inhabitants of this commonwealth, and they having failed to enter their appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court: On motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that unless the said Defendants, Archibald Ruffin, Archibald Richie and Newton Berryman, do appear here on or before the first day of the next September term, and answer the Complainant's bill hercin, the same will be taken for confessed against them: And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorised newspaper published in this state for two months successively.

A copy—Attest,

28* NELSON C. JOHNSON, d.c.f.c.c.

State of Kentucky:

FAYETTE CIRCUIT, SCT.

JUNE TERM, 1820, 2d DAY.

Hugh M'Coy's heirs, Compl'ts.
Against,
Moses Masterson's heirs and others, Defendants. } IN CHANCERY.

THIS day came the complainants aforesaid by their counsel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants, Elizabeth Masterson and Mary Masterson, heirs of Moses Masterson, deceased, John Thompson, Abrm Gallatin and Betsey his wife, Chucksberry Redman and Polly his wife, John Reid and Peggy his wife, James Thompson and William Thompson, heirs and legal representatives of James Thompson, dec'd. and Thomas Gorham are no inhabitants of this commonwealth, and they having failed to enter their appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court: on the motion of the complainants by their counsel, it is ordered, that unless the said defendants, Elizabeth Masterson and Mary Masterson, heirs of Moses Masterson, dec'd., John Thompson, Abrm. Gallation and Betsey his wife, Chucksberry Redman and Polly his wife, John Reid and Peggy his wife, James Thompson and William Thompson, heirs and legal representatives of James Thompson, decd. and Thomas Gorham, do appear here on or before the 1st day of the next September Term, and answer the complainant's bill herein, the same will be taken for confessed against them: and it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorised newspaper published in this state for two months successively.

A copy.——Test,

28 NELSON C. JOHNSON, d.c.f.c.c.

Mercer Circuit, Set:

JUNE TERM, 1820.

Nancy Robertson and Henry Robertson, adm'r. of Michael Robertson, dec'd. Complainants,
Against,
George Lencus and Samuel Corn, Defendants, } IN CHANCERY.

THIS day came the complainants by their counsel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant Lencus is no inhabitant of this commonwealth, and he having failed to enter his appearance or answer the complainant's bill herein: On motion of the complainants therefore, by their counsel, it is ordered, that unless the said defendant do appear here on or before the first day of our September Court next, to be held for said Circuit, and answer the complainants bill herein, that the same will be taken against him as confessed: And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted for two calender months, in some public newspaper, authorised by law to make such publication. A copy—Attested,

28 THO. ALLIN, C.C